



NBC Defense Concepts



ACTION: Describe NBC Defense Concepts

CONDITION: Given Class Slides and Class Notes

STANDARD: Describe U.S. National Policy governing the use of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD).
Describe the five major concepts of NBC defense.
Describe the characteristics of WMD, the effects of weather and terrain on their use, and the effects WMD have on humans. Describe the tactical significance of NBC hazard areas and the operational use of downwind hazard predictions. Identify components of the NBC Warning and Reporting System (NBCWRS).



Agenda



- Historical Perspective
- Worldwide NBC Capabilities
- NBC weapons / Employment & Defense
- U.S. National Policy
- NBC Warning and Reporting System
- NBC Equipment, MOPP, M40 Mask



Historical Perspective



- WWI Gas Ypres, Belgium
- Between the World Wars
- Post WWII
- Post Desert Shield / Desert Storm



Worldwide NBC Capabilities

- Motivations to Acquire or Develop NBC Capability
- Regional NBC programs
- Non-state NBC Programs
- Proliferation / Outlook



Motivations to Acquire or Develop NBC Capability



- Regional threat perceptions
- Perception of utility
- Prestige
- Cost



Southwest Asia



	Nuclear	Chemical	Biological
North Korea	Possible	yes	Yes
China	Yes	Yes	Yes
India	Yes	Yes	Yes
Pakistan	Yes	Yes	Yes



Middle East & North Africa



	Nuclear	Chemical	Biologic
Iran	R&D	Yes	Yes
Iraq	R&D	Yes	Yes
Libya	R&D	Yes	Yes
Syria	No	Yes	Unknown



Russia



Nuclear		Chemical
Biological		
Yes		Yes
Yes		



Non-state use of WMD



Incident example



1995: Aum Shinrikyo cult attacks Tokyo subway with Sarin

Plan to murder US Marshal & IRS agent with ricin

1995 & 1993: Aum Shinrikyo members confess to using anthrax and botulinum toxin against targets in Japan

1986: Typhoid bacteria disseminated by cult members

1984: Attempt to purchase botulism and tetanus



Dangers of Proliferation

Potential for mass casualties



Affect regional stability

Threaten resource supply

Difficult to counter





Outlook

Lower Threshold for Use:

Has been used in military conflicts
Has been used by terrorist groups
Seen as more acceptable option

Most active WMD programs will continue with trend toward increasing sophistication in agents & delivery

Treaties will not end the threat

Proliferation is of great concern



NBC Weapons, Employment and Defense



Four Generations of Chemical Warfare Agents



1st generation:

Choking Agents: Chlorine, Phosgene

Blood Agents: Hydrogen Cyanide & Cyanogen Chloride

Blister Agents: Sulfur Mustard, Lewisite

2nd generation:

G-series nerve agents: Tabun, Sarin, Soman

3rd generation:

V-series nerve agents: VE, VG, VM, VS, and VX

4th generation: “Novichok”



Nonlethal Agents

Riot Control Agents:

Tear Gas Agents: CS, CN

Vomiting Agents: Adamsite, Diphenyl Chloroar-

Incapacitants:

Psychochemicals: LSD, BZ



Types of Chemical Agents



Used throughout the depth of the battlefield, against frontline troops, to protect flanks, disrupt command & control, logistics and personnel replacement system in the BSA/DSA.
Nerve - primary threat to U.S. military, high toxicity, lethality, multiple routes of entry

Blister- second only to nerve agents for military, delay in the onset of recognizable symptoms, small amounts needed, non-lethal system damage ... but can result in death

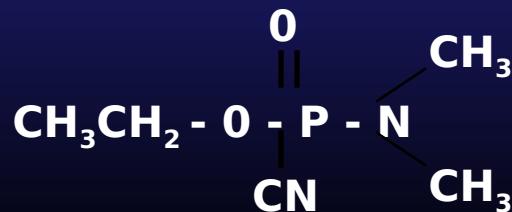
Blood - disrupt oxygen use by living cells



Nerve Agent - TABUN (GA)



- Enters body: Respiratory track and eyes
- Color and Smell: Colorless to brown liquid, fruity odor
- Treatment: Mark - I (Atropine & 2 Pam Chloride) ... 3 max For severe case - give all 3 simultaneously + CANA
- Symptoms: Difficulty breathing, nausea, vomiting, weakness.
- Decon: M291, flush eyes w/water, DS2/STB, soap / detergents
- Persistency: NP, evaporates about 20 times slower than water
- Rate of Action: Very rapid



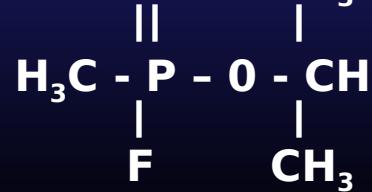


Nerve Agent - SARIN (GB)



- **Enters body:** Primary inhalation threat, toxic through eyes & skin
- **Color and Smell:** Colorless, no odor
- **Treatment:** Mark - I (Atropine & 2 Pam Chloride) ... 3 max For severe case - give all 3 simultaneously + CANA
- **Symptoms:** Difficulty breathing, nausea, vomiting, weakness.
- **Decon:** M291, flush eyes w/water, DS2/STB, soap / detergents
- **Persistency:** NP, evaporation about the same as water
- **Rate of Action:** Very rapid, death within 15 minutes

Used In Tokyo City
Subway Bombing !

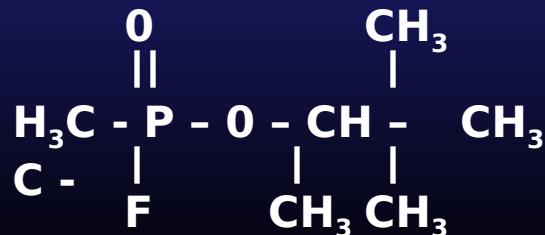




Nerve Agent - SOMAN (GD)



- **Enters body:** Primary inhalation threat, toxic through eyes & skin
- **Color and Smell:** Colorless, fruity odor (Camphor)
- **Treatment:** Mark - I (Atropine & 2 Pam Chloride) ... 3 max
For severe case - give all 3 simultaneously + CANA
- **Symptoms:** Difficulty breathing, nausea, vomiting, weakness.
- **Decon:** M291, flush eyes w/water, DS2/STB, soap / detergents
- **Persistency:** Evaporates about 4 times slower than water
- **Rate of Action:** Very rapid, death within 15 minutes



***MOST POISONOUS
OF NERVE AGENTS***



Nerve Agent - VX

Enters body: Toxic through eyes & skin, 100x more toxic than GB

Color and Smell: No odor, amber color, oily liquid (motor oil)

**Treatment: Mark - I (Atropine & 2 Pam Chloride) ... 3 max
For severe case - give all 3
simultaneously + CANA**

Symptoms: Difficulty breathing, nausea, muscle twitching

Decon: M291, flush eyes w/water, DS2/STB, soap / detergents

Persistency: Evaporates 1,500 times slower than GB/GA, very persistent!

Rate of Action: Very rapid, death within 15 minutes

Persistent agents generally last from days to weeks to months

Non-persistent agents last from generally lasts from min to hrs to days





Novichok - Next Generation



- **Enters body:** Unknown
- **Color and Smell:** Odorless, colorless, oily substance
- **Treatment:** Mark - I (Atropine & 2 Pam Chloride)
- **Symptoms:** Difficulty breathing, nausea, muscle twitching
- **Decon:** M291, flush eyes w/water, DS2/STB, soap / detergents
- **Persistency:** Heavy concentrations - long periods / cold - months
- **Rate of Action:** Very rapid, death within 15 minutes



Blister Agents



Mustards

- **Battlefield Use:** Restrict Terrain
- **Color and Smell:** No color to yellow, garlic or horseradish
- **Treatment:** Burns & blisters (drain blister - control spill)
- **Symptoms:** Blisters, irritation, damage eyes/temp blindness
- **Decon:** M291, flush eyes w/water, DS2/STB, soap / detergents
- **Persistency:** 1-2 days in average conditions / cold = weeks/months
- **Rate of Action:** Delayed, normally symptoms in 4-6 hrs

SECOND ONLY TO NERVE
AGENTS

AS A CONCERN TO THE
MILITARY

Distilled Mustard
 $\text{ClCH}_2\text{CH}_2 - \text{S} - \text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}$



Blood Agent - Hydrogen Cyanide (AC)



- **Battlefield Use:** Quick Acting Agent, Surprise Attack
- **Color and Smell:** Colorless, slight bitter almond odor
- **Treatment:** Oxygen and medical attention
- **Symptoms:** Accelerated rate of breathing
- **Decon:** None
- **Persistency:** Relatively short, non-persistent
- **Rate of Action:** Very rapid, death within 15 minutes
- **Blood agent of choice in threat countries**
- **Easy to produce / purchase**
- **Protection:** MASK





Blood Agent - Cyanogen Chloride (CK)



- **Battlefield Use:** Quick Acting Agent, Surprise Attack
- **Color and Smell:** Colorless, pungent, biting odor
- **Treatment:** Oxygen and medical attention
- **Symptoms:** Same as AC
- **Decon:** None
- **Persistency:** Relatively short, non-persistent
- **Rate of Action:** Very rapid, death within 15 minutes
- **Protection:** MASK... high concentrations of CK degrade mask filters

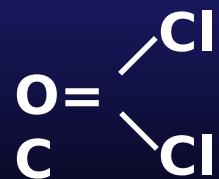
Cl-C ≡ N



Choking Agent - Phosgene (CG)



- **Battlefield Use:** Delayed action casualty agent
- **Color and Smell:** Colorless, cut-grass odor
- **Treatment:** Oxygen and medical attention
- **Symptoms:** Choking, can cause dry-land drowning
- **Decon:** None
- **Persistency:** Relatively short, non-persistent
- **Rate of Action:** Delayed, no ill effects for up to 3 hours





Field Behavior of Chemical Agents



Variables

- Wind
- Temperature
- Air Stability
- Humidity
- Precipitation

Field Appearance

- Vapors
- Aerosols
- Liquids



Traditional Atmospheric Conditions



Lapse - (Unstable)

Neutral - (Favorable)

Inversion - (Stable)

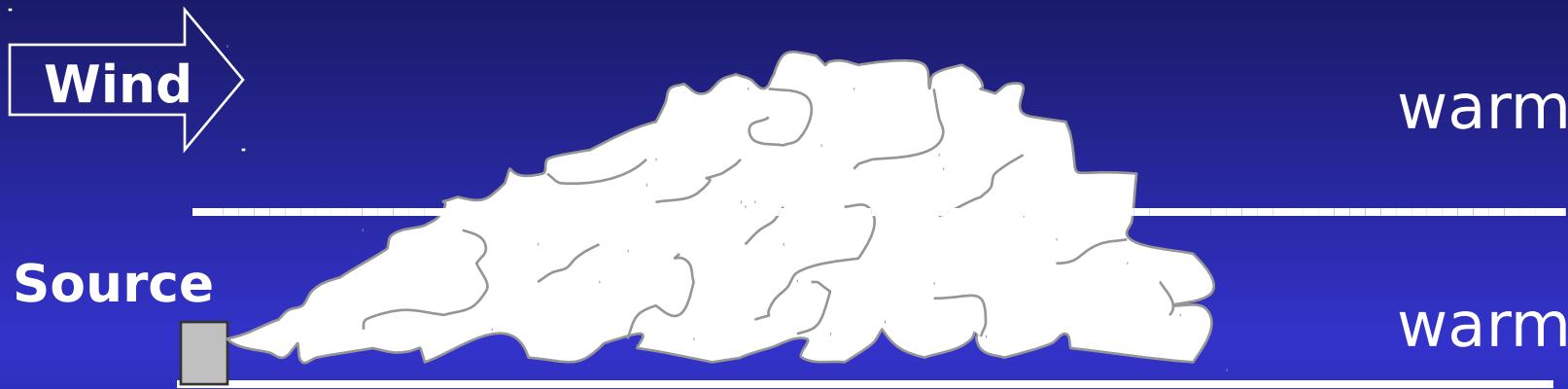


Lapse - (Unstable)



- Least favorable for employment of chemical weapons.
- Used when deploying smoke to create a smoke curtain or wall of smoke between forces.

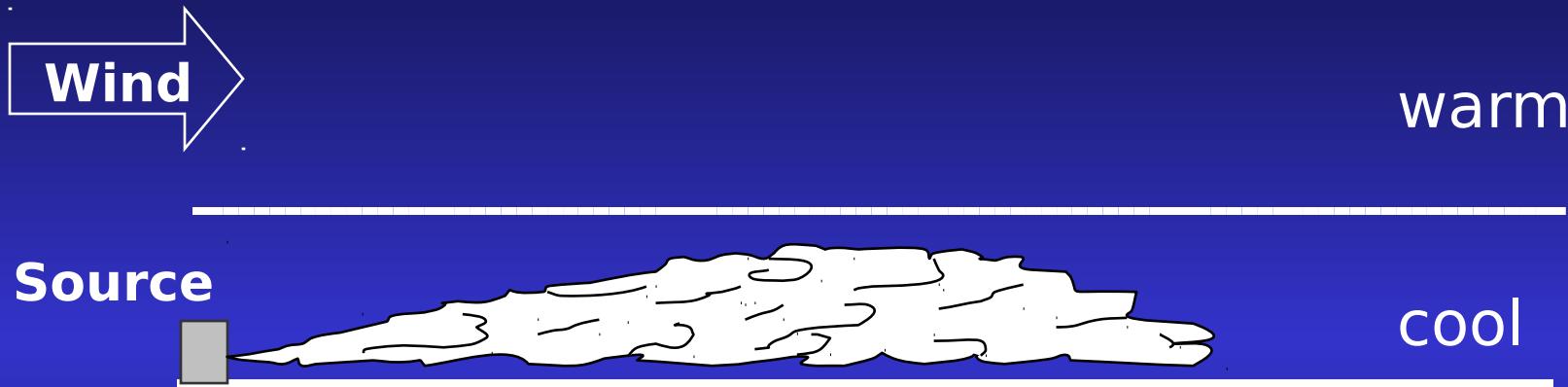
Neutral - (Favorable)



- **Favorable for employment of biological weapons.**
- **Provides the best condition for large area smoke coverage to conceal actions of friendly forces.**



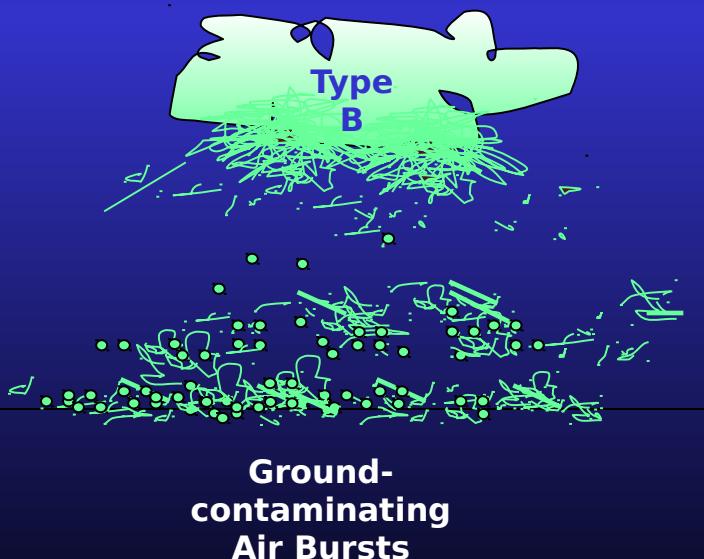
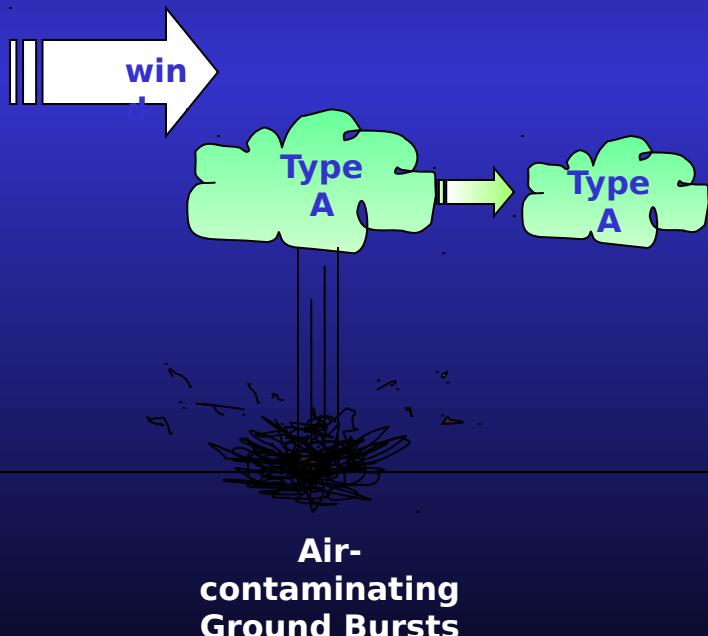
Inversion - (Stable)



- **MOST favorable for employment of chemical weapons.**
- **Good condition to deploy smoke to cover river crossings.**



Persistency





Chemical Agent Prediction

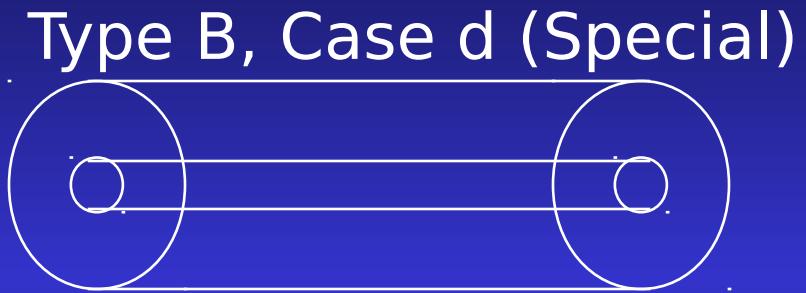


Type A, Case a

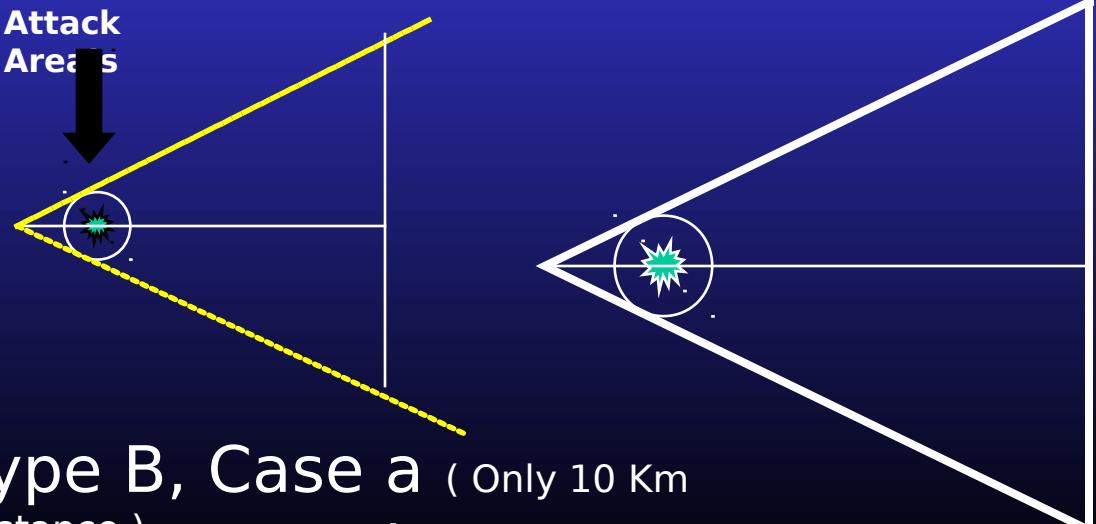
Type B, Case d



1 Km
Attack
Area

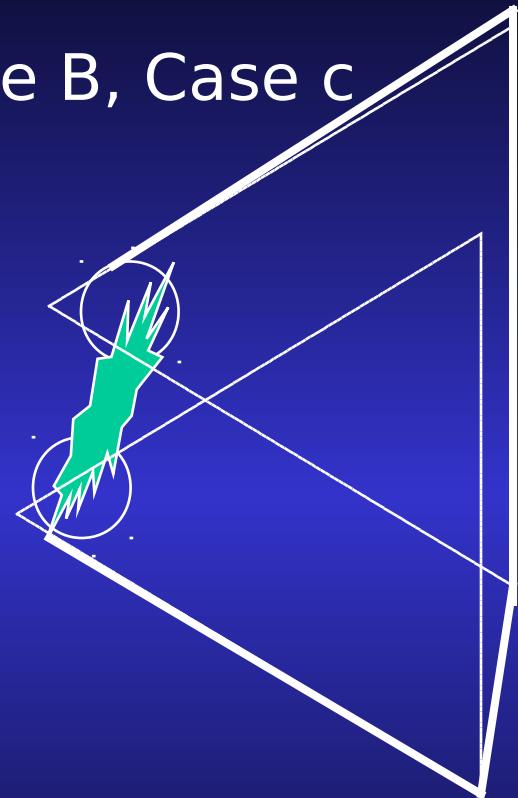


1 Km
Attack
Area



Type A, Case b (Up to 50 Km)

Type B, Case c



Type B, Case b
(2 Km Attack Area, Distance 10 Km Max)



Biological Warfare Agents

Pathogens & Toxins

Pathogens: organisms that cause disease in humans

bacterial agents: anthrax, plague, tularemia &

viruses: smallpox, VEE, Marburg & Ebola viruses

Toxins: poisonous compounds produced by living organisms

botulinum, SEB, ricin



Anthra



X

- Infects - skin, lungs, gastrointestinal track.
- Caused by - spore forming bacteria.
- Route of Entry - inhalation of spores, eating infected meat, or via wounds
- Treatment - antibiotics, tetracycline and erythromycin
- Symptoms - fever, fatigue, cough, respiratory distress, shock and death occurs in 24 - 36 hours.
- Incubation - 1 to 6 days.
- Persistency - spores remain viable for years in soil.



Toxins



Poisonous substance, produced and derived from living plants, animals, or microorganisms.

Neurotoxins - interfere with nerve impulses

Cytoxins - disrupt and destroy cells, act like food poisoning or disease



Biological Warfare Agents

Advantages:

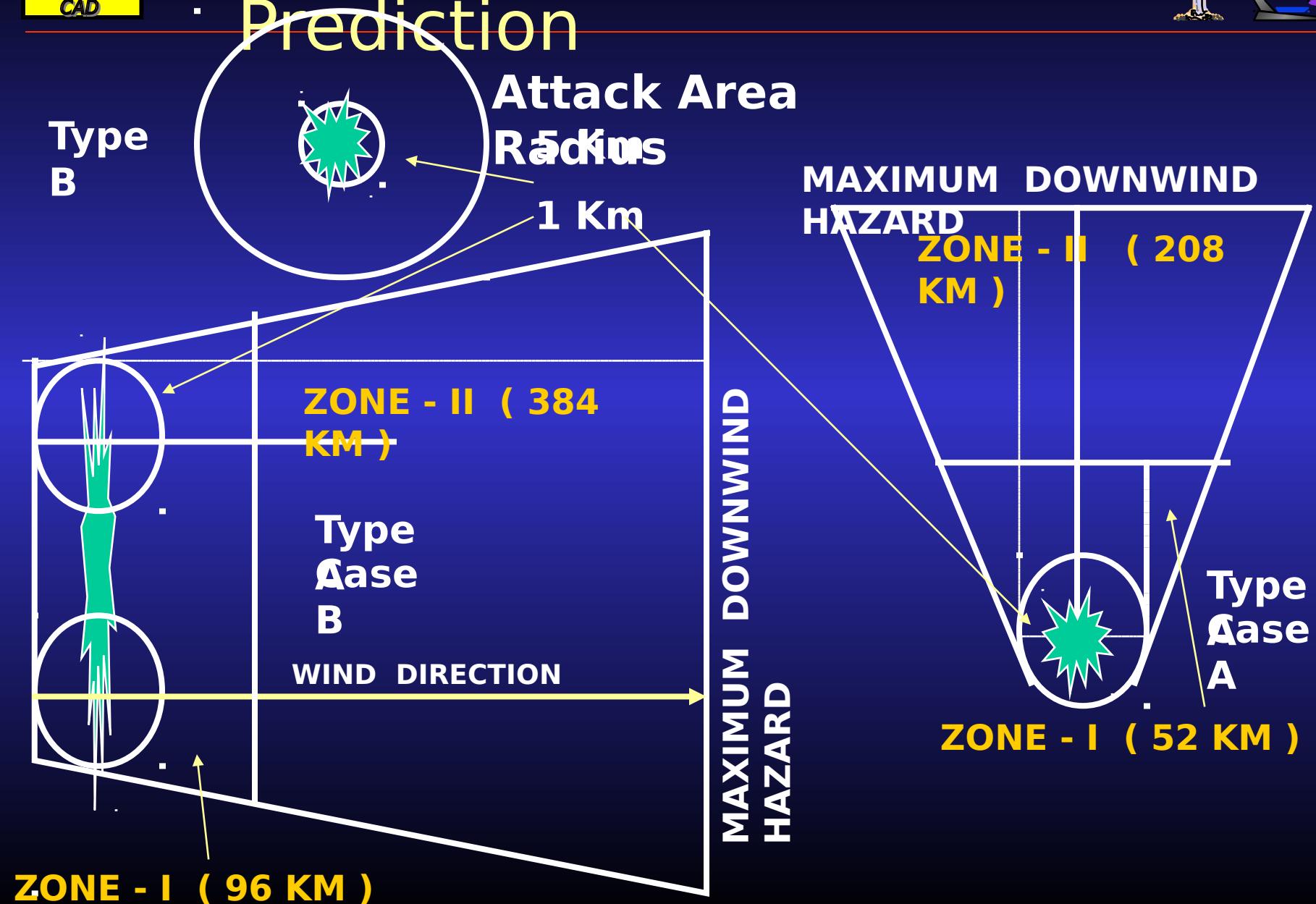
- **No reliable BW detection devices currently available.**
- **No recognizable signals to human exposure.**
- **Can specifically target personnel, crops, livestock, and specific kinds of materiel.**

Disadvantages:

- **Ultimate consequences uncertain.**
- **Potential for international outrage.**



Biological Hazard Prediction





BIOLOGICAL AGENT DEFENSE



Good Health !

- Up-to-date Immunizations
- Good Hygiene
- Area Sanitation
- Physical Conditioning



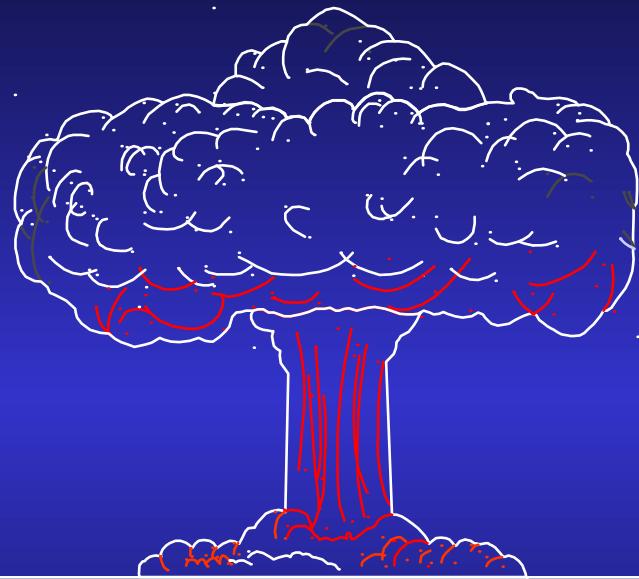
Describe how nuclear weapons and radioactivity effect military operations.



TYPES OF NUCLEAR BURST



AIR



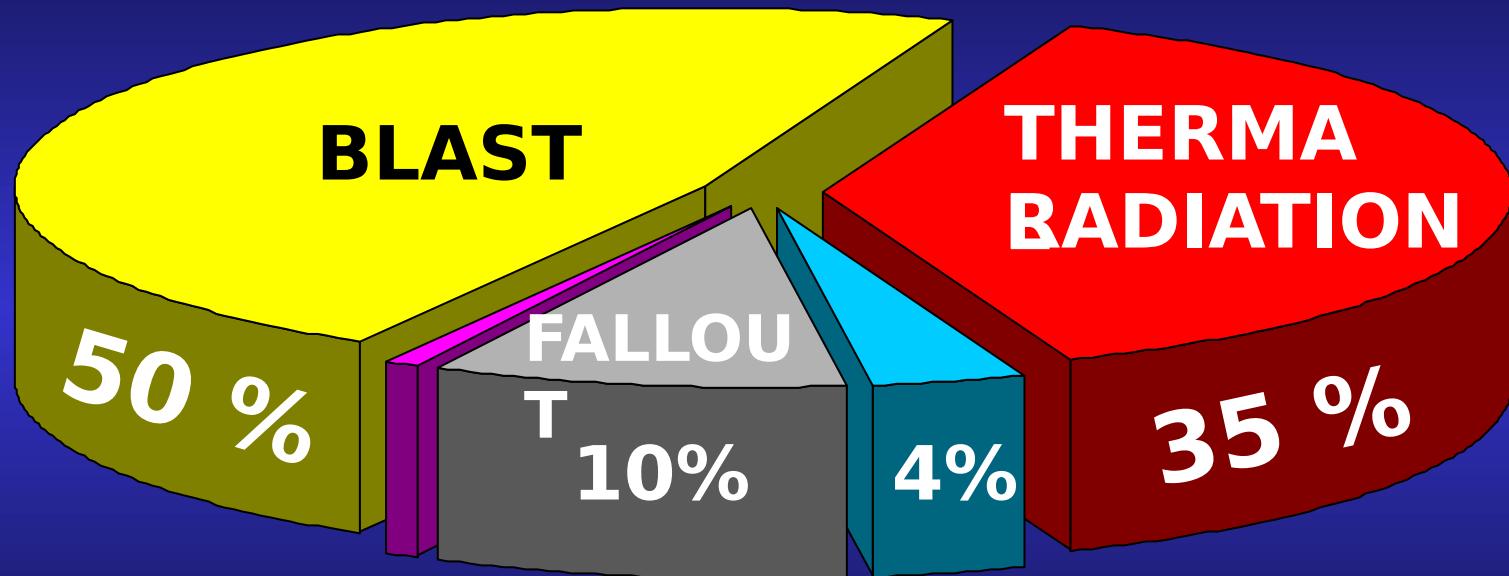
SURFAC
E



SUB -
SURFACE



NUCLEAR EXPLOSION EFFECTS



■ EMP
< 1
%

■ 4%
**INITIAL
RADIATION**



BEFORE A NUCLEAR ATTACK



- Foxholes (with overhead protection)
- Improved positions / shielding (avoid dark colors)
- Secure supplies and equipment & cover it.
- Improve shelters (reinforced)
- Redundancy of critical systems & equipment
- Reconstitution (fix your losses)

Best Defense: Dig in your positions / Distraction techniques (OEG, avoid



DURING A NUCLEAR ATTACK



- Drop flat to the ground, close eyes
- Secure weapon / equipment, rotate body head toward blast wave
- Remain calm, count flash-to-bang time
- Stay down until second blast wave passes, and large debris stop falling



AFTER A NUCLEAR ATTACK



- Remain calm
- Check for injuries or wounds to yourself and fellow soldiers
- Prepare & submit NBC - 1 report
 - “Flash Precedence” - to higher headquarters**
- Begin monitoring and take radiation protective measures
- Continue mission



LOW-LEVEL RADIATION AND DEPLETED URANIUM



- Understand the threat (ALPHA PARTICLES)
- **CONTAMINATION AVOIDANCE**
- MOPP
- Goggles / Handkerchief
- Detection Equipment (AN/PDR-77) / VDR-2
- Marking and Reporting
- Decontamination



Five Concepts of NBC Defense



The five major concepts of NBC defense are:

- Contamination Avoidance
- Individual Protection
- Collective Protection
- Decontamination
- Consequence Management



Contamination Avoidance



Assess NBC threat

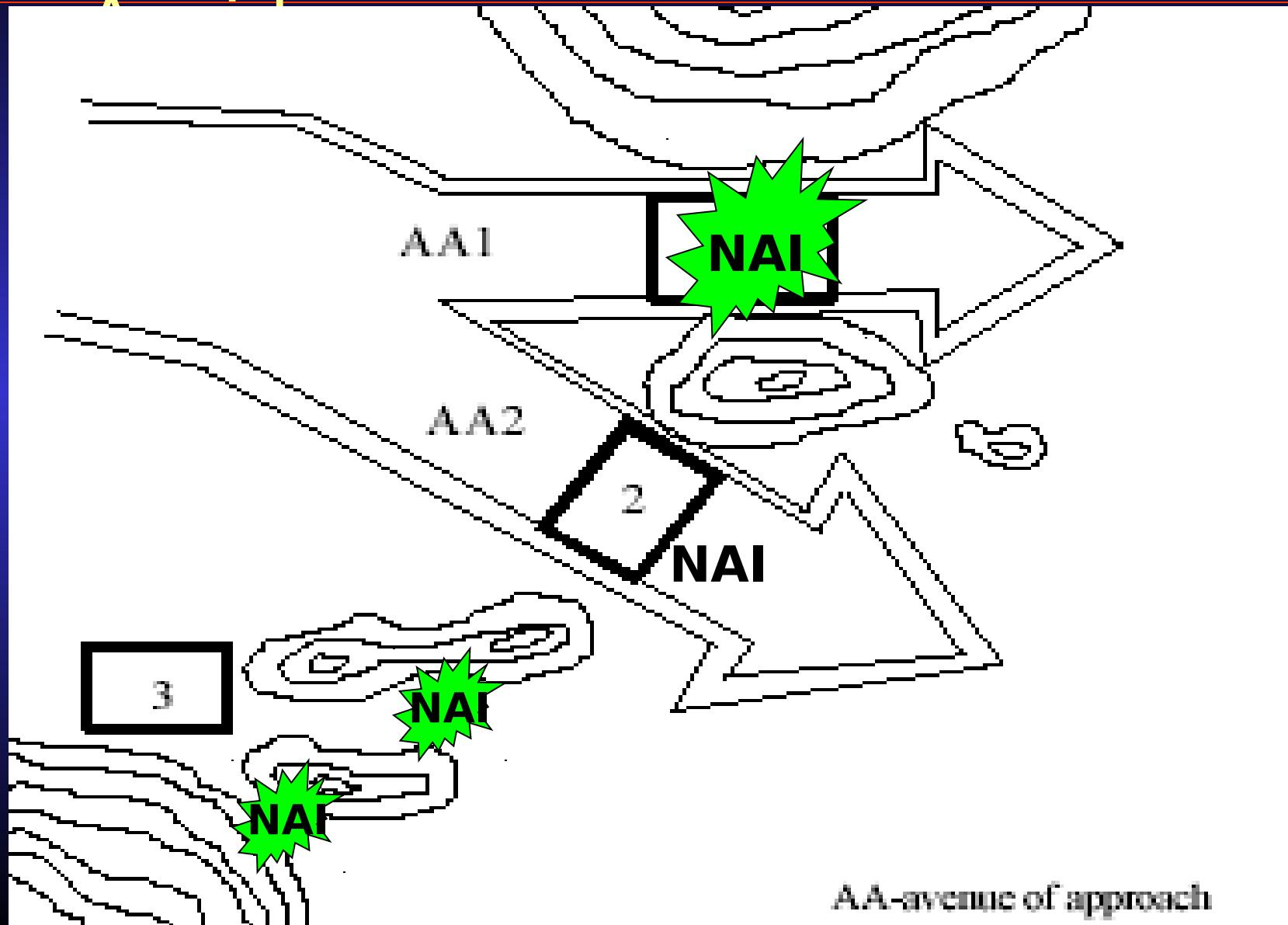
Assess threat capabilities

Assess Toxic hazards

Assess Depleted Uranium (DU) hazards



NBC Contamination





Contamination Avoidance (cont.)



NBC recon (FOX and BIDS)

By-pass NBC hazards

Detect and verify NBC hazards

Use warning and reporting system



NBC Individual Protection



Conduct MOPP analysis

Conduct immediate decon

Keep IPE ready



Collective Protection



Use CP shelters or vehicles

Harden fixed facilities



NBC Decontamination



Individual decon kits replenished

Consider speed, need, limits, and priority for:

- Operational decon
- Thorough decon

Execute decon operations

Request decon support



Consequence Management



Conduct NBC vulnerability analysis

Coordinate with civil authorities to maximize use of their capabilities

Use civilian assets to the extent possible

Train first responders as required



U.S. Policy on WMD



Nuclear = Close control

**Reserve the right to conduct “First Strike” attack
Do not target population centers
President authorizing official for use**



**Biological =
No use**



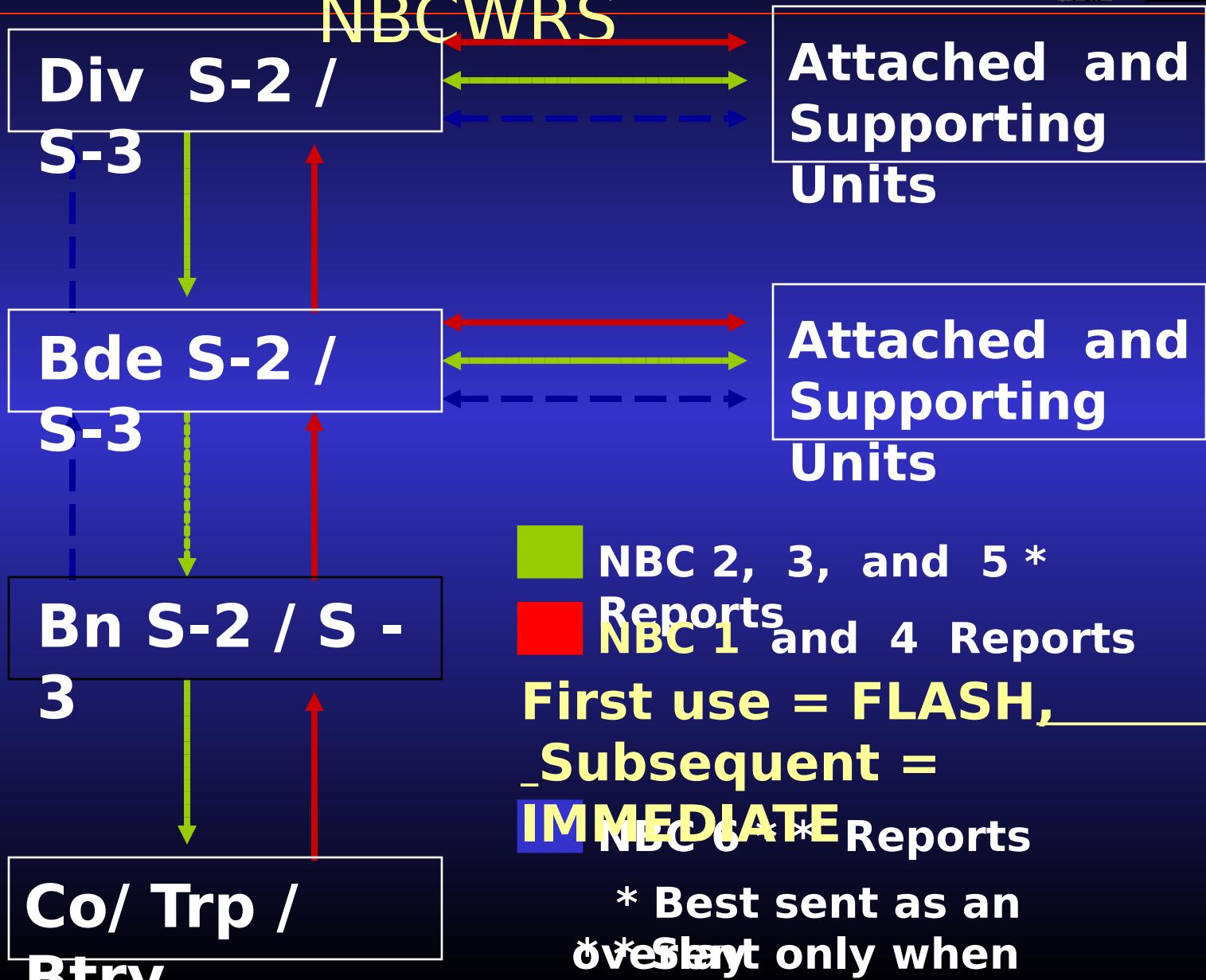
**Chemical =
No use**



**Identify the components
of and the procedures for
using the NBC Warning
and Reporting System
(NBCWRS)**



ORIGIN AND FLOW OF NBCWRS





GTA 3 - 6 -

8



Graphic Training Aid

* **GTA 3-6-8**

NBC

Warning and Reporting System

DISTRIBUTION: US Army Training Support Centers (TSCs)

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August 1996
HEADQUARTERS
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

*Supersedes GTA 3-6-5, August 1993



SITUATION (A)



The time is 070800Z Sep 2000. NBC weapons have not been used in Theater. You are the 53d ID(M) assistant S1 located at NK575015. A FAST team SGT located at NJ582998 observes his alpha team come under artillery attack at NJ585995. Alpha team reports that their Chemical Agent Alarm sounded, and they have gone to MOPP level 4. The team detects the presence of a Nerve Agent using an M256A1 chemical detector kit.



SITUATION (B)

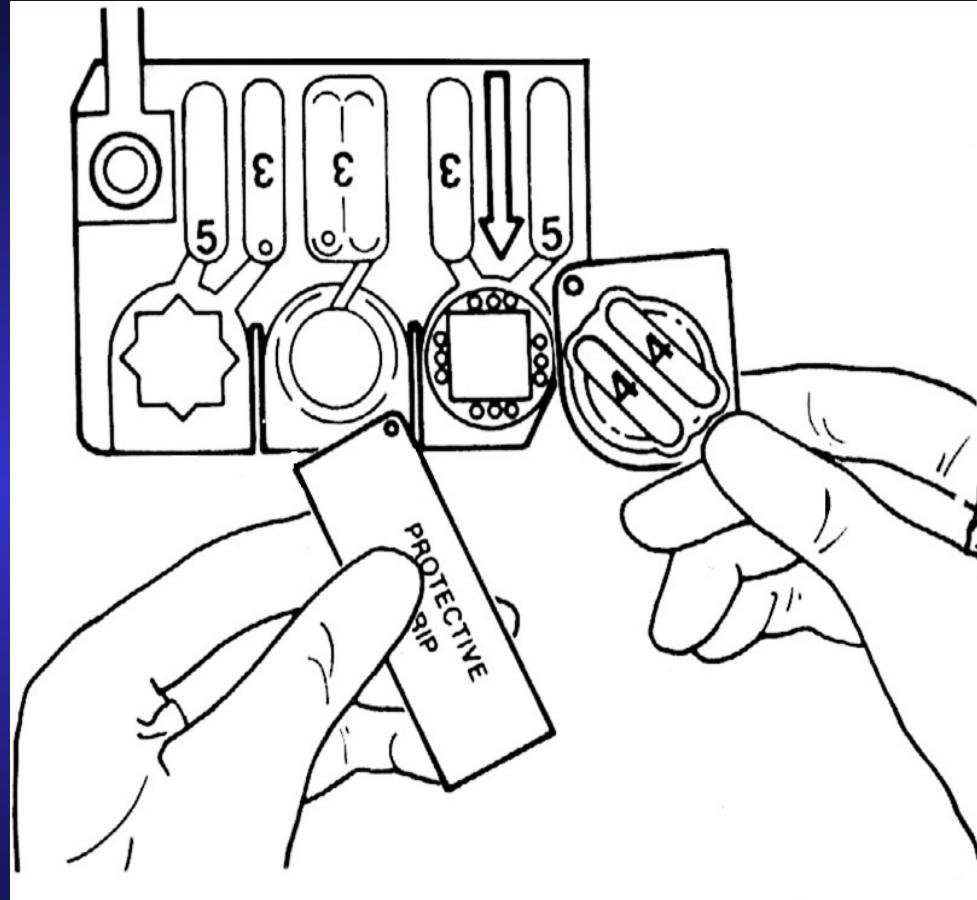


The time is now 070900ZSep2000 the FAST team SGT located at Grid NJ582998 is talking to you on the MSE telephone which emits a loud squeal. He sees a huge, brilliant flash of light at 270 degrees magnetic from his position. After 10 seconds he hears a tremendous explosion and sees a dark mushroom cloud rising from the ground at vic NJ565975. This is the second nuclear attack in division sector. The first occurred at 070600ZSep2000 at NJ585965.



NBC Equipment

M256 Chemical Agent Detector Kit



Detect and identify nerve, blood or blister contamination

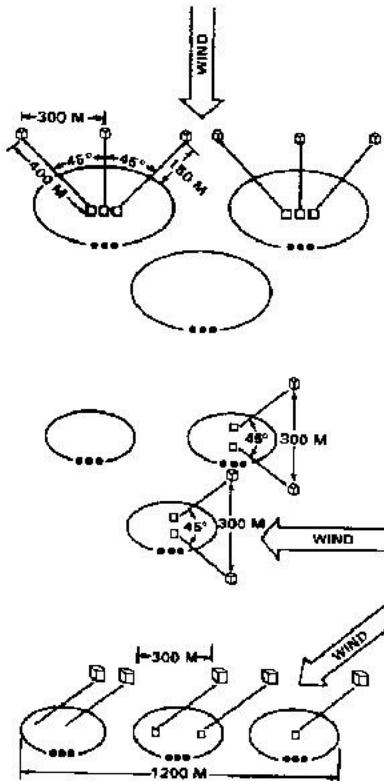


M22 Automatic Chemical Agent Alarm

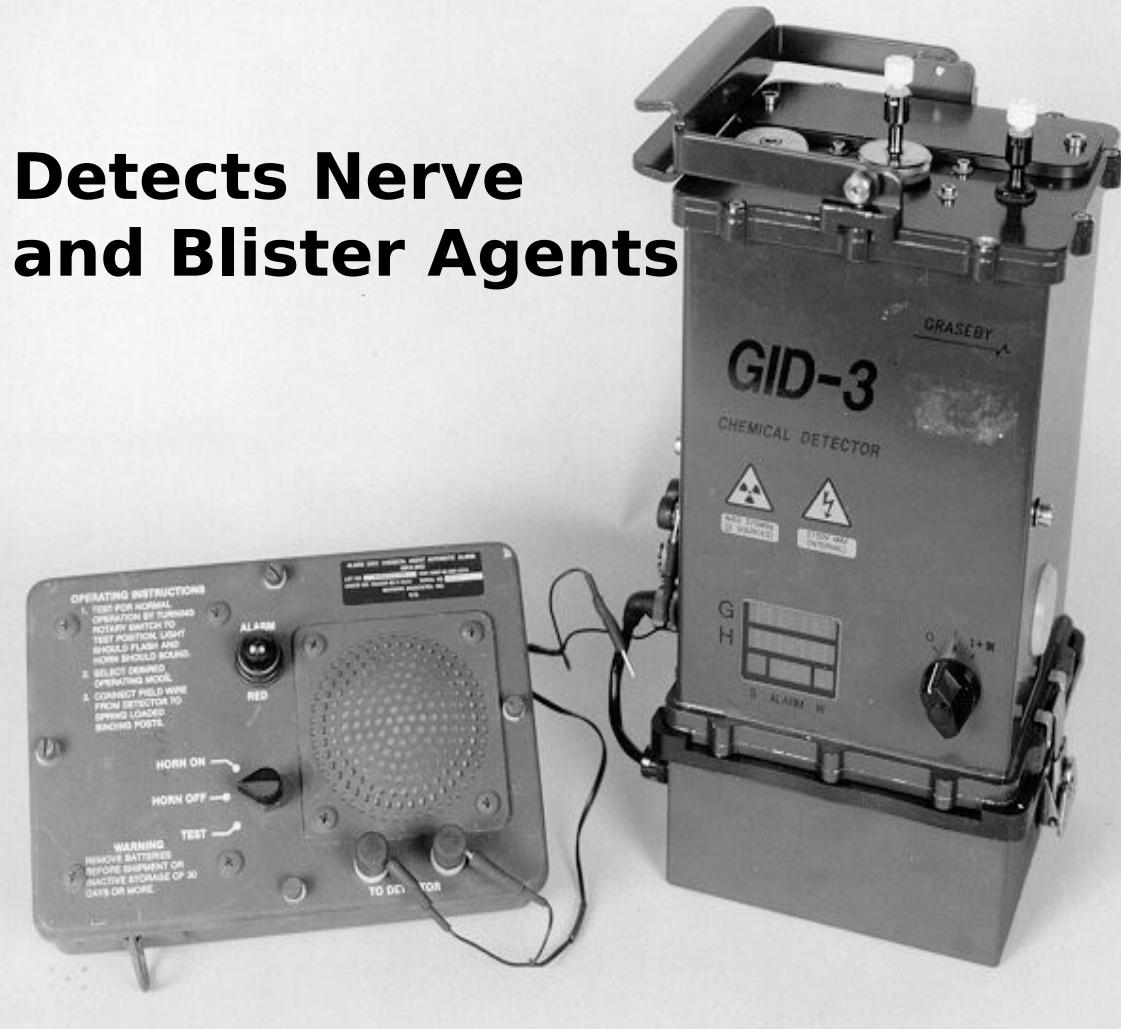


Average Air Temperature	Maximum Number of 12-hour Missions
10	3
0	2
-10 to -40	1 Do not use below 20°F (-4°C).
-22 to -40	

Fixed Emplacement of MR or M8A1 Alarms



Detects Nerve and Blister Agents





Improved Chemical Agent

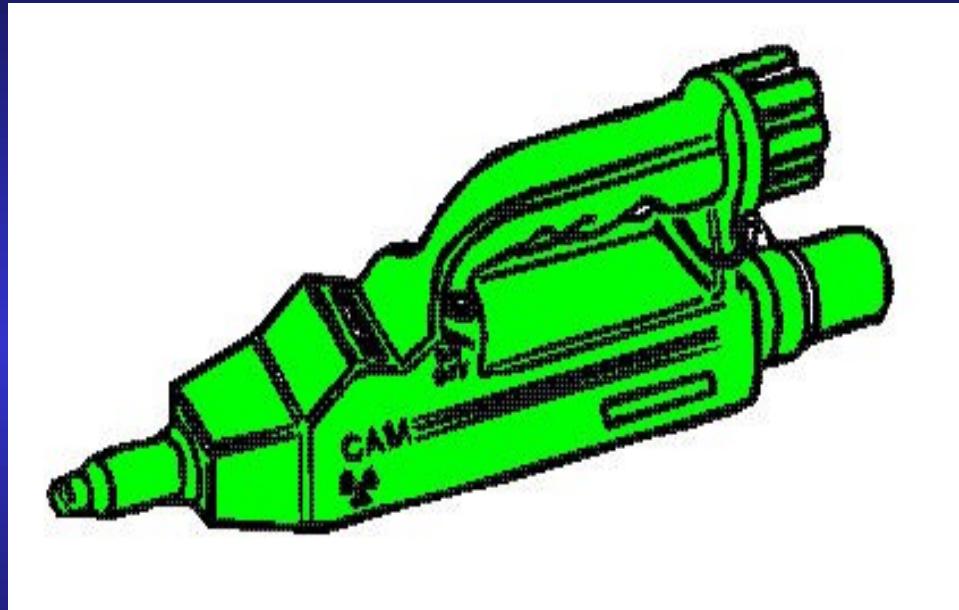
Monitor

(ICAM)



DETECTS VAPORS

- Nerve - GA, GB
- Blister - H, L
- Use - Check personnel or equipment, search out clean areas, and monitor the effectiveness of decontamination.





Decontaminating Kit, Skin: M291



Replaces M258A1



MOPP Levels



MOPP Ready

(MOPP Gear available within 2 hours)



MOPP Equipment	MOPP Ready
Mask	Carried
Overgarment	Ready
Vinyl Overboot	Ready
Gloves	Ready
Helmet Protective Cover	Ready
Chemical Protective Undergarment	Ready



MOPP Zero



(MOPP Gear within arms reach)



MOPP Equipment	MOPP ZERO
Mask	Carried
Overgarment	Available
Vinyl Overboot	Available
Gloves	Available
Helmet Protective Cover	Available
Chemical Protective Undergarment	Available



MOPP1



MOPP Equipment	MOPP 1
Mask	Carried
Overgarment	Worn
Vinyl Overboot	Carried
Gloves	Carried
Helmet Protective Cover	Available



MOPP2



MOPP Equipment	MOPP 2
Mask	Carried
Overgarment	Worn
Vinyl Overboot	Worn
Gloves	Carried
Helmet Protective Cover	Worn



MOPP3



MOPP Equipment	MOPP 3
Mask	Worn
Overgarment	Worn
Vinyl Overboot	Worn
Gloves	Carried
Helmet Protective Cover	Worn



MOPP4



MOPP Equipment	MOPP 4
Mask	Worn
Overgarment	Worn
Vinyl Overboot	Worn
Gloves	Worn
Helmet Protective Cover	Worn

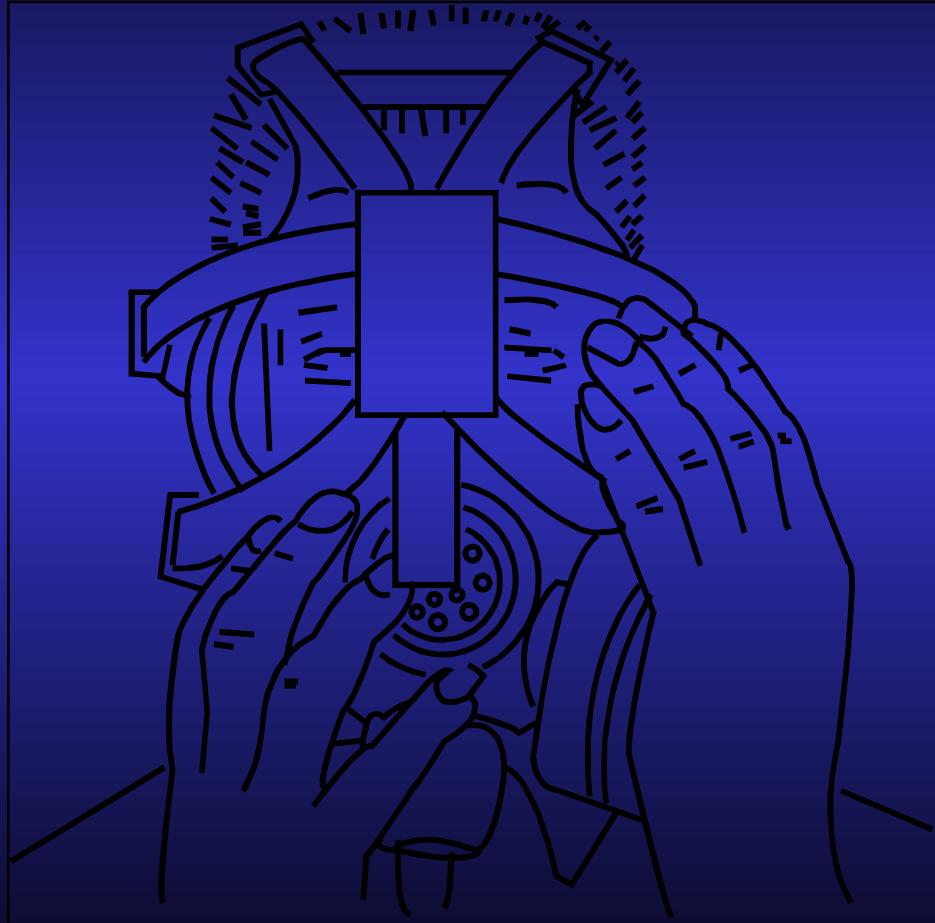


M40 Mask



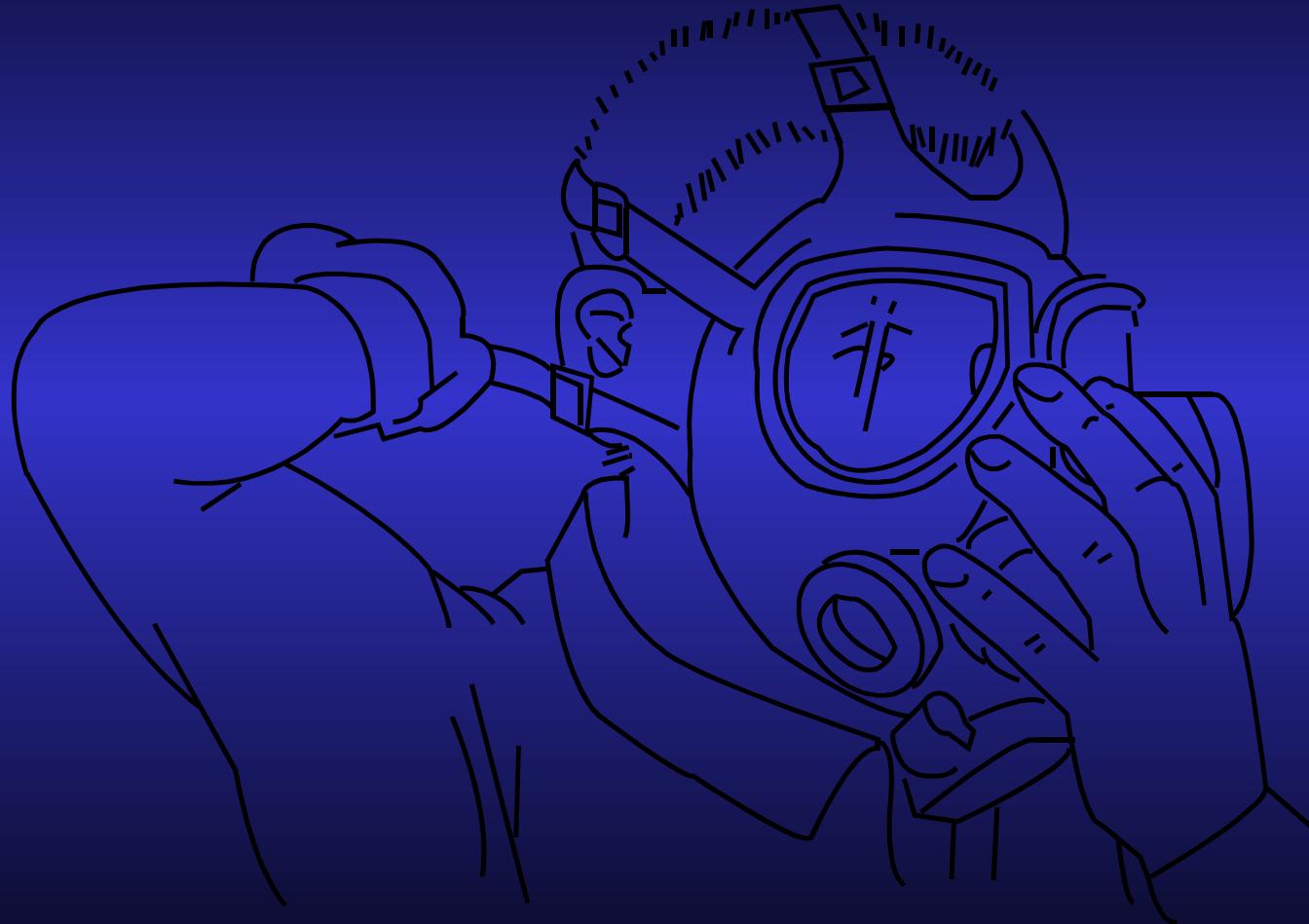


M40 Mask





M40 Mask





M40 Mask

